7. Freedom to purchase certain securities such as UTI, National Savings Certificates by remittances from abroad with a right to repatriate dividends interests, the sale proceeds of units and the amounts invested in National Savings Certificates with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India which is granted freely.

8. Investments in public or private limited companies, in partnership or proprietary concerns on giving an undertaking that the capital so invested and the income arising there from will not be repatriated.

9. Special facilities for setting up new industrial units by non-residents returning to India for permanent settlement in regard to import of capital goods, raw materials, components, spares.

10. Investments in new companies in new equity shares (up to 40% equity capital with full repartiation facilities).

11. Investments in priority/export oriented industries up to 74 per cent with right of repatriation of profits nd also of capital after the unit has gone into production.

12. Investment in free trade zones.

13. Assistance of CSIR to scientists, technologists and engineers intending to return to India in setting up suitable industries.

14. Wealth Tax exemption for 7 years on assets and moneys brought into India by non-resident Indians returning to India for permanent residence.

15. Wealth Tax exemption without limit of time on savings Certificates.

16. Relaxation in portfolio investments (i.e. investments in shares and convertible debentures in existing companies).

17. Under the Returning Indians Foreign Exchange Entitlement Scheme (RIFEE SCHEME), Indians returning home from abroad can obtain 50% of the foreign exchange repatriated by them while abroad for credit to external accounts in India or surrendered to authorised dealer after arrival in India, for use during a period of ten years for visits to foreign countries for personal purposes and medical treatment, education abroad of dependent children and wards, gifts to close relatives residing abroad and import of special application for professional use.

18. The "5" year Scheme—

Non-resident Indians wishing to transfer residence to India for exploring possibilities for suitable employment or for setting up industry etc. in India are allowed under this scheme to take back if they wish to leave India within five years all foreign currency assets repatriated by them on their arrival.

670. [*Transferred to the 5th May, 1986*]

Supply of articles to Fair Price Shops

671. SHRI ERA SAMBASIVAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Fair Price Shops owners are sometimes not supplied the exact quota of articles for which they are entitled to and are often supplied articles less in weight and are charged cartage for the whole quota; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) and (b) The Central Government has assumed responsibility of supplying to States/ Union Territories certain key essential commodities, such as, wheat rice, sugar, imported edible oils and kerosene apart from soft coke and controlled cloth for distribution to the consumers under the Public Distribution system. Once these commodities are received by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations it is their responsibility to sub-allocate them to different districts for distribution through fair price shops. It is, therefore for the State Governments to look into complaints for taking corrective action.

Supply of Commodities in Fair Price Shops

672. SHRI ERA SAMBASIVAM: Will the Minster of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be plesaed to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation are supplying commodities to the owners of Fair Price Shops in Delhi which are often found to be unfit for human consumption;

(b) whether Government propose to revert to the old system whereby the Fair Price Shop owners could draw their quota from F.C.I.godowns after verifying the quality of the foodgrains;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) No, Sir. No such complaints have been received by Delhi Administration.

(b) to (d) The system of delivery of food articles at the doorsteps of the Fair Price Shops by the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation is working quite satisfactorily and in fact this has improved and stream lined the functioning of Public Distribution System in Delhi. The Delhi Administration, therefore, does not envisage any change in the present system.

Setting up of a High-powered Committee to examine the Anomalies in the Public Distribution System

673. SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have recently set up a high powered Committee to examine the present anomalies in the public distribution system in the country;

(b) if so, what are the key issues on which the Committee will probe and suggest corrective measures; and

(c) what are the names of the members of the Committee and what is the scheduled time for submission of report by the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) to (c) The Government have recently set up a Study Group on Public Distribution System for areas other than metropolitan cities with the following terms of references :

(i) To study the present status of the functioning of the Public Distribution System in areas other than metropolitan cities with Special reference to rural, far-flung and hilly areas.